IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN DIVISION CASE NO. 5:13-CV-00527-F

U.S. TOBACCO COOPERATIVE INC.; U.S. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO GROWERS, INC.; and BIG SOUTH DISTRIBUTION, LLC,)))
Plaintiffs,)
v.)) PUTATIVE INTERVENOR'S) RENEWED REQUEST
BIG SOUTH WHOLESALE OF) TO UNSEAL PORTIONS
VIRGINIA, LLC d/b/a BIG SKY	OF THE RECORD
INTERNATIONAL; BIG SOUTH)
WHOLESALE, LLC; UNIVERSAL)
SERVICES FIRST CONSULTING)
A/K/A UNIVERSAL SERVICES)
CONSULTING GROUP; JASON)
CARPENTER; CHRISTOPHER)
SMALL; EMORY STEPHEN DANIEL;)
ALBERT JOHNSON, and other)
unnamed coconspirators,)
)
Defendants.)

On November 7, 2016, this Court filed notice of the entry of an Order related to Docket Entry 448 but sealed from public view anything at all about the substance of the Court's ruling. Docket Entry 448 is also sealed. To get any indication of even the subject matter of the Order, one may only look at the public docket sheet description of the "Appendix of Documents in Support of Big Sky Defendant's Petition to Substitute." [DE 448] Though cryptic, this Appendix publicly identifies, among other things, excerpts of many depositions along with an Asset Purchase Agreement, a Consulting and Compensation Agreement, an Employment

Agreement, a "Special Activities Email," and the Declaration of Supervisory Special Agent Ryan S. Kaye. The public record discloses that the Court now has ruled on a "petition to substitute," though the record does not reveal whether it is to substitute parties or some other substitution. It is inconceivable, however, that such an Order related to the Petition – supported by a litany of statements including the declaration of a federal agent – is not substantive.

Our judicial system is constitutionally designed to operate in the open, with transparency and an opportunity for any member of the public to "satisfy himself with his own eyes as to the mode in which a public duty is performed." Cowley v. Pulsifer, 137 Mass. 392, 394 (1884) (Holmes, J.). As the Supreme Court repeatedly has held, the public has a "general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents... [based on] the citizen's desire to keep a watchful eye on the workings of public agencies." Nixon v. Warner Comm., Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 597-98 (1978). The value of the public's right to access court proceedings and records "can hardly be overestimated." United States v. Moussaoui, 65 Fed. App'x 881, 885 (4th Cir. 2003), and the mandate for transparency is especially important "when the conduct of public officials is at issue, the public's interest in the operation of government adds weight in the balance toward allowing permission to copy judicial records." United States v. Beckham, 789 F.2d 401, 413 (6th Cir. 1986)

The time has come for the Court to give meaning to these Constitutional principles and unseal at least those documents within this case that are substantive

motions, evidence and rulings. As the Fourth Circuit has delineated, there is a stark difference between documents that are preliminary or procedural and those that go to the heart of a case. Rushford v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc., 846 F.2d 249, 252 (4th Cir. 1988). The documents at issue in Rushford had been submitted in support of a substantive motion (in that case, a motion for summary judgment). The Fourth Circuit noted that the documents at issue would ultimately have been public "if the case had gone to trial and the documents were thereby submitted to the court as evidence." Id. Citing Fourth Circuit precedence along with three other circuits, the Rushford court ruled that absent an extraordinary showing, the documents should be unsealed. Accord In re Policy Mgmt. Sys. Corp., 67 F.3d 296 (4th Cir. 1995) ("We agree with the Second Circuit that a document becomes a judicial document when a court uses it in determining litigants' substantive rights.")

In this case, both the Court's November 7 Order and the pleadings and documents on which it is based appear to implicate substantive matters that involve the United States government. The United States of America has intervened and made dozens of filings, and the declaration of a U.S. ATF agent, in part, forms the basis of the Petition that has been decided by the Court in Docket Entry 635. In "matters of particularly [sic] public interest ... the rationale for public access is even greater." *Under Seal v. Under Seal*, 22 Media L. Rep. (BNA) 1922, 1923 (unreported 4th Cir. 1994).

CONCLUSION

Judges deliberate in private but issue public decisions after public arguments based on public records. The political branches of government claim legitimacy by election, judges by reason. Any step that withdraws an element of the judicial process from public view makes the ensuing decision look more like fiat; this requires rigorous justification.

In re Krynicki, 983 F.2d 74, 75 (7th Cir.1992).

Putative Intervenor Matthew Apuzzo respectfully renews his request that the Court unseal and remove redaction from those documents that seek substantive relief from the Court, offer evidence related to substantive issues or embody rulings of the Court that are substantive rather than procedural.

Respectfully submitted this the 9th day of November, 2016.

/s/ C. Amanda Martin

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 9th day of November, 2016 I electronically filed the foregoing Putative Intervenor's Response to Motion to Seal with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system addressed to the following counsel:

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This 9th day of November, 2016.

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